UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/620,897	07/15/2003	Akihiko Tojo	1232-5080	8938

27123 7590 03/03/2008		EXAMINER
MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P.		DICKERSON, CHAD S
3 WORLD FINANCIAL CENTER		
NEW YORK, NY 10281-2101	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	2625	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
03/03/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

PTOPatentCommunications@Morganfinnegan.com
Shopkins@Morganfinnegan.com
jmedina@Morganfinnegan.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/620,897	TOJO, AKIHIKO
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Chad Dickerson	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>12/18/2007</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-74</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-74</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>7/15/2003</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All · b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on

12/18/2007 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments, see page 18, filed 12/18/2007, with respect to the 102(b)

rejection have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of the claims

under 102(b) has been withdrawn. However, the same reference is used in the 103(a)

rejection of the claims below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7-11, 13-15, 17, 18, 20-27, 29, 30, 32-36, 38-40, 42, 43 and 45-

55, 58, 60, 63, 65, 68, 70 and 73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Ito '405 (US Pat No 6298405) in view of Rasche '873 (US Pat No

7262873).

Re claim 1: Ito '405 discloses an image sensing apparatus (VTR), printing system and

data communication apparatus comprising an image sensing unit which converts an

optical image of an object into an electric image signal **(i.e. in all cameras, the optical**

component of the camera is the lens. Through the lens is an optical image and

when the picture is captured, that optical image from the lens is converted into an

electric signal. It is clear that since Ito '405 uses a camera, the basic functions

are performed and therefore, the above feature is performed; see fig. 4; col. 18,

lines 45-67 and col. 19, lines 1-7), an interface (69) capable of communicating with an

external processing apparatus **(i.e. the operating unit (69) is used to communicate**

instructions to the printer (1) as far as printing a image chosen by the user of the

camera. The printer (1) is considered as the external processing apparatus; see

fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67 and col. 19, lines 1-68), and a control unit (70) which

transfers said image signal to said external processing apparatus (1) to process the

image signal **(i.e. the system controller can be used to control the transfer of an**

image to the printer (1) and to command the printer by instructions from the

controller (70); see fig. 4; col. 19, lines 45-68), wherein said control unit comprises:

a determination unit which determines whether control relation between the

image sensing apparatus (102) and the external processing apparatus (101) is a first

type in which the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that the

image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from said external processing

apparatus **(i.e. the VTR (102) is a camera with incorporated digital video. This**

device has the ability to recognize when the printer (101) has issued a search for

and transfer a designated picture to be transferred or printed. This feature is

used when the printer (101) has an operating unit that can output instructions for

the VTR. This is an example of the external processing apparatus directly

accesses a camera from the printer; fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22,

lines 1-19), or a second type in which the external processing apparatus is configured

in such a way that processing in said external processing (101) apparatus can be

controlled by a controller of the image sensing apparatus **(i.e. using the operation unit**

(10), the VTR (102) can be used to send instructions and control data to the

printer (101). The control data can control the process of the printer (101); see

fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 22-44; col. 22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-24), by

communication with said external processing apparatus via said interface (10) **(i.e. the**

operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions to control the VTR (102) by the

system controller (11); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 28-44); and

a processing controller (11) which changes a processing procedure for

processing an image in said image sensing apparatus (102) by said external processing

apparatus (101) based on the determination **(i.e. the system controller also**

determines whether direct printing is being performed or not. When in certain

modes of printing, the system controller (11) of the VTR (102) processes an image

in certain manners. The system controller may allow the printing unit (101) to

either access the VTR's images or accept a command from the VTR for printing

depending on the type of mode is used; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-68; col.

22, lines 1-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the external processing apparatus is configured

in such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly

from said external processing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche

'873 discloses the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that a

memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from said external

processing apparatus **(i.e. the photoprinter (30) is able to access data of the**

computer readable medium (53) on the PC (50) via a communication link (40). The

data stored on the computer readable medium (53) can be viewed and printed

from the photoprinter. The user may utilize the graphical user interface on the

printer to access the photos from the printer on the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines

14-50 and col. 5, line 46 – col. 6, line 27).

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the external processing

apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus

can be accessed directly from said external processing apparatus in order to have a

means for accessing digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as

stated in Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the image sensing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control

relation is said second type, the external processing apparatus is controlled based on a

predetermined file or command from said image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the**

operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions for various operations. One of

these operations is involves generating command data for direct printing and this

control data is transmitted to the printer (101); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 35-44 and

col. 22, lines 66, 67 and col. 23, lines 1-24).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the image sensing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control

relation is said first type, the processing of the image from said image sensing

apparatus (102) can be started based on an operation of a switch provided in the

external processing apparatus (101) **(i.e. on the printer (101), instructions may be**

entered on the operating unit (22). These instructions may be transmitted to the

VTR (102) to perform operations, such as searching and transmitting desired

pictures to print. The switch in the printer (101) is considered to be the operating

unit (22) since the operating unit can cause an action in the VTR (102); see fig. 23-

25; see col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-18).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the image sensing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control

relation is said second type, the external processing apparatus (101) can start the

processing of the image from said image sensing apparatus (102) in response to an

operation of a switch provided in the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the operating**

unit (10) is used for the entry of instructions that can control the VTR (102) and

send command data to the printer (101). The operating unit (10) is considered as

the switch since the operation of the operating unit (10) can start image

processing in the printer (101). Through the command data information from the

VTR, the printer may print the image commanded to be printed through the

control data; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-44 and col. 22, lines 66, 67 and col.

23, lines 1-38).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the image sensing apparatus, wherein said external processing

apparatus (101) is a printing apparatus, which prints the image from said image sensing

apparatus (102) **(i.e. the printing apparatus (101) prints the image from the VTR**

(102), which is considered the image sensing apparatus since it functions as a

camera with incorporated video functions; see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 45-49).

Re claim 8: Ito '405 discloses a processing apparatus communicating with an image

sensing apparatus which converts an optical image of an object into an electric image

signal **(i.e. in all cameras, the optical component of the camera is the lens.**

Through the lens is an optical image and when the picture is captured, that

optical image from the lens is converted into an electric signal. It is clear that

since Ito '405 uses a camera, the basic functions are performed and therefore, the

above feature is performed; see fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67 and col. 19, lines 1-7)

and comprises an interface capable of communicating with the processing apparatus

(i.e. the operating unit (69) is used to communicate instructions to the printer (1)

as far as printing a image chosen by the user of the camera. The printer (1) is

considered as the external processing apparatus; see fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67

and col. 19, lines 1-68), and a control unit (70) which transfers said image signal

to said external processing apparatus (1) to process the image signal (i.e. the

system controller can be used to control the transfer of an image to the printer (1)

and to command the printer by instructions from the controller (70); see fig. 4;

col. 19, lines 45-68), comprising:

a determination unit (11) which determines whether control relation between the

image sensing apparatus (102) and the processing apparatus (101) is a first type in

which the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that the image

sensing apparatus can be accessed directly-from said processing apparatus **(i.e. the**

VTR (102) is a camera with incorporated digital video. This device has the ability

to recognize when the printer (101) has issued a search for and transfer a

designated picture to be transferred or printed. This feature is used when the

printer (101) has a operating unit that can output instructions for the VTR; fig. 23

and 24; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-19), or a second type in which the

external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that processing in said

processing apparatus (101) can be controlled by the image sensing apparatus (102)

(i.e. using the operation unit (10), the VTR (102) can be used to send instructions

and control data to the printer (101). The control data can control the process of

the printer (101); see fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 22-44; col. 22, lines 49-67 and

col. 23, lines 1-24), by communication with said image sensing apparatus via said

interface (10) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions to control**

the VTR (102) by the system controller (11); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 28-44); and

a processing controller (11) which changes a processing procedure for

processing an image in said image sensing apparatus (102) by said processing

apparatus (101) based on the determination **(i.e. the system controller also**

determines whether direct printing is being performed or not. When in certain

modes of printing, the system controller (11) of the VTR (102) processes an image

in certain manners. The system controller may allow the printing unit (101) to

either access the VTR's images or accept a command from the VTR for printing

depending on the type of mode is used; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-68; col.

22, lines 1-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the external processing apparatus is configured

in such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly

from said processing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche

'873 discloses the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that a

memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from said processing

apparatus **(i.e. the photoprinter (30) is able to access data of the computer**

readable medium (53) on the PC (50) via a communication link (40). The data

stored on the computer readable medium (53) can be viewed and printed from the

photoprinter. The user may utilize the graphical user interface on the printer to

access the photos from the printer on the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 14-50 and

col. 5, line 46 – col. 6, line 27).

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the external processing

apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus

can be accessed directly from said processing apparatus in order to have a means for

accessing digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in

Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the processing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control relation

is said second type, said processing apparatus can be controlled based on a

predetermined file or command from said image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the**

operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions for various operations. One of

these operations is involves generating command data for direct printing and this

control data is transmitted to the printer (101); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 35-44 and

col. 22, lines 66, 67 and col. 23, lines 1-24).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the processing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control relation

is said first type, the processing of the image from said image sensing apparatus (102)

can be started in response to an operation of a switch provided in said processing

apparatus (101) **(i.e. on the printer (101), instructions may be entered on the**

operating unit (22). These instructions may be transmitted to the VTR (102) to

perform operations, such as searching and transmitting desired pictures to print.

The switch in the printer (101) is considered to be the operating unit (22) since the

operating unit can cause an action in the VTR (102); see fig. 23-25; see col. 21,

lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-18).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the processing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control relation

is said second type, said processing apparatus (101) can start the processing of the

image from said image sensing apparatus (102) by an operation of a switch provided in

said image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for the entry**

of instructions that can control the VTR (102) and send command data to the

printer (101). The operating unit (10) is considered as the switch since the

operation of the operating unit (10) can start image processing in the printer

(101). Through the command data information from the VTR, the printer may print

the image commanded to be printed through the control data; see figs. 23-25; col.

21, lines 35-44 and col. 22, lines 66, 67 and col. 23, lines 1-38).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the processing apparatus, wherein the processing apparatus (101)

prints the image from said image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the printing apparatus**

(101) prints the image from the VTR (102), which is considered the image sensing

apparatus since it functions as a camera with incorporated video functions; see

fig. 23; col. 21, lines 45-49).

Re claim 14: Ito '405 discloses a control method for an image sensing apparatus

comprising an image sensing unit which converts an optical image of an object into an

electric image signal **(i.e. in all cameras, the optical component of the camera is the**

lens. Through the lens is an optical image and when the picture is captured, that

optical image from the lens is converted into an electric signal. It is clear that

since Ito '405 uses a camera, the basic functions are performed and therefore, the

above feature is performed; see fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67 and col. 19, lines 1-7),

an interface (69) capable of communicating with an external processing apparatus **(i.e.**

the operating unit (69) is used to communicate instructions to the printer (1) as

far as printing a image chosen by the user of the camera. The printer (1) is

considered as the external processing apparatus; see fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67

and col. 19, lines 1-68), and a control unit (70) which transfers said image signal to

said external processing apparatus (1) to process the image signal **(i.e. the system controller can be used to control the transfer of an image to the printer (1) and to command the printer by instructions from the controller (70); see fig. 4; col. 19, lines 45-68)**, said control method comprising:

determining whether control relation between the image sensing apparatus (102) and the external processing apparatus (101) is a first type in which the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from said external processing apparatus **(i.e. the VTR (102) is a camera with incorporated digital video. This device has the ability to recognize when the printer (101) has issued a search for and transfer a designated picture to be transferred or printed. This feature is used when the printer (101) has a operating unit (22) that can output instructions for the VTR; fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-19)**, or a second type in which the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that processing in said external processing apparatus (101) can be controlled by a controller of the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. using the operation unit (10), the VTR (102) can be used to send instructions and control data to the printer (101). The control data can control the process of the printer (101); see fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 22-44; col. 22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-24)**, by communication with said external processing apparatus via said interface (10) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions to control the VTR (102) by the system controller (11); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 28-44)**; and

changing a processing procedure for processing an image in said image sensing

apparatus (102) by said external processing apparatus (101) based on the

determination **(i.e. the system controller also determines whether direct printing is**

being performed or not. When in certain modes of printing, the system controller

(11) of the VTR (102) processes an image in certain manners. The system

controller may allow the printing unit (101) to either access the VTR's images or

accept a command from the VTR for printing depending on the type of mode is

used; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-68; col. 22, lines 1-67 and col. 23, lines 1-

45).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the external processing apparatus is configured

in such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly

from said external processing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche

'873 discloses the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that a

memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from said external

processing apparatus **(i.e. the photoprinter (30) is able to access data of the**

computer readable medium (53) on the PC (50) via a communication link (40). The

data stored on the computer readable medium (53) can be viewed and printed

from the photoprinter. The user may utilize the graphical user interface on the

printer to access the photos from the printer on the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines

14-50 and col. 5, line 46 – col. 6, line 27).

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from said external processing apparatus in order to have a means for accessing digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above. Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is said second type, the external processing apparatus (101) is controlled based on a predetermined file or command from said image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions for various operations. One of these operations is involves generating command data for direct printing and this control data is transmitted to the printer (101); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 35-44 and col. 22, lines 66, 67 and col. 23, lines 1-24).**

Re claim 17: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above. Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is said first type, the processing of the image from said image sensing apparatus (102) can be started in response to an operation of a switch provided in the external processing apparatus (101) **(i.e. on the printer (101), instructions may be entered on the operating unit (22). These instructions may be transmitted to the VTR (102) to**

perform operations, such as searching and transmitting desired pictures to print.

The switch in the printer (101) is considered to be the operating unit (22) since the

operating unit can cause an action in the VTR (102); see fig. 23-25; see col. 21,

lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-18).

Re claim 18: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is

said second type, the external processing apparatus (101) can start the processing of

the image from said image sensing apparatus (102) in response to an operation of a

switch provided in the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is**

used for the entry of instructions that can control the VTR (102) and send

command data to the printer (101). The operating unit (10) is considered as the

switch since the operation of the operating unit (10) can start image processing in

the printer (101). Through the command data information from the VTR, the

printer may print the image commanded to be printed through the control data;

see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-44 and col. 22, lines 66, 67 and col. 23, lines 1-38).

Re claim 20: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein said external processing apparatus is a

printing apparatus (101), which prints the image from said image sensing apparatus

(102) **(i.e. the printing apparatus (101) prints the image from the VTR (102), which**

is considered the image sensing apparatus since it functions as a camera with

incorporated video functions; see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 45-49).

Re claim 21: Ito '405 discloses a control method for an processing apparatus

communicating with an image sensing apparatus which converts an optical image of an

object into an electric image signal **(i.e. in all cameras, the optical component of the**

camera is the lens. Through the lens is an optical image and when the picture is

captured, that optical image from the lens is converted into an electric signal. It

is clear that since Ito '405 uses a camera, the basic functions are performed and

therefore, the above feature is performed; see fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67 and col.

19, lines 1-7) and comprises an interface capable of communicating with the

processing apparatus **(i.e. the operating unit (69) is used to communicate**

instructions to the printer (1) as far as printing a image chosen by the user of the

camera. The printer (1) is considered as the external processing apparatus; see

fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67 and col. 19, lines 1-68), and a control unit (70) which

transfers said image signal to said external processing apparatus (1) to process the

image signal **(i.e. the system controller can be used to control the transfer of an**

image to the printer (1) and to command the printer by instructions from the

controller (70); see fig. 4; col. 19, lines 45-68), comprising:

determining whether control relation between the image sensing apparatus (102)

and the processing apparatus (101) is a first type in which the external processing

apparatus is configured in such a way that the image sensing apparatus can be

accessed directly from said processing apparatus **(i.e. the VTR (102) is a camera with incorporated digital video. This device has the ability to recognize when the printer (101) has issued a search for and transfer a designated picture to be transferred or printed. This feature is used when the printer (101) has a operating unit (22) that can output instructions for the VTR; fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-19)**, or a second type in which the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that processing in said processing apparatus (101) can be controlled by the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. using the operation unit (10), the VTR (102) can be used to send instructions and control data to the printer (101). The control data can control the process of the printer (101); see fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 22-44; col. 22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-24)**, by communication with said image sensing apparatus (102) via said interface (10) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions to control the VTR (102) by the system controller (11); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 28-44)**; and

changing a processing procedure for processing the image in said image sensing apparatus (102) by said processing apparatus (101) based on the determination **(i.e. the system controller also determines whether direct printing is being performed or not. When in certain modes of printing, the system controller (11) of the VTR (102) processes an image in certain manners. The system controller may allow the printing unit (101) to either access the VTR's images or accept a command from the VTR for printing depending on the type of mode is used; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-68; col. 22, lines 1-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45)**.

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from said processing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche '873 discloses the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from said processing apparatus **(i.e. the photoprinter (30) is able to access data of the computer readable medium (53) on the PC (50) via a communication link (40). The data stored on the computer readable medium (53) can be viewed and printed from the photoprinter. The user may utilize the graphical user interface on the printer to access the photos from the printer on the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 – col. 6, line 27).**

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from said processing apparatus in order to have a means for accessing digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 22: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above. Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is said second type, said processing apparatus (101) can be controlled based on a

predetermined file or command from said image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the**

operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions for various operations. One of

these operations is involves generating command data for direct printing and this

control data is transmitted to the printer (101); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 35-44 and

col. 22, lines 66, 67 and col. 23, lines 1-24).

Re claim 23: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is

said first type, the processing of the image from said image sensing apparatus (102)

can be started in response to an operation of a switch provided in said processing

apparatus (101) **(i.e. on the printer (101), instructions may be entered on the**

operating unit (22). These instructions may be transmitted to the VTR (102) to

perform operations, such as searching and transmitting desired pictures to print.

The switch in the printer (101) is considered to be the operating unit (22) since the

operating unit can cause an action in the VTR (102); see fig. 23-25; see col. 21,

lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-18).

Re claim 24: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is

said second type, said processing apparatus (101) can start the processing of the

image from said image sensing apparatus (102) in response to an operation of a switch

provided in said image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used**

for the entry of instructions that can control the VTR (102) and send command

data to the printer (101). The operating unit (10) is considered as the switch since

the operation of the operating unit (10) can start image processing in the printer

(101). Through the command data information from the VTR, the printer may print

the image commanded to be printed through the control data; see figs. 23-25; col.

21, lines 35-44 and col. 22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-38).

Re claim 25: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein the image from said image sensing

apparatus (102) is printed (i.e. the printing apparatus (101) prints the image from

the VTR (102), which is considered the image sensing apparatus since it

functions as a camera with incorporated video functions; see fig. 23; col. 21, lines

45-49).

Re claim 26: Ito '405 discloses an image storage apparatus comprising a storage unit

which stores an electric image signal (i.e. the VTR (102) has a memory unit (12) that

stores image signals to be used in the overall system for processing. Since the

VTR (102) has a storage unit, it can be considered the image sensing device with

a storage unit or an image storage apparatus; see col. 22, lines 49-65), an

interface capable (69) of communicating with an external image processing

apparatus (i.e. the operating unit (69) is used to communicate instructions to the

printer (1) as far as printing a image chosen by the user of the camera. The

printer (1) is considered as the external processing apparatus; see fig. 4; col. 18,

lines 45-67 and col. 19, lines 1-68), and a control unit (70) which transfers said image

signal to said external image processing apparatus (1) to process the image signal **(i.e.**

the system controller can be used to control the transfer of an image to the

printer (1) and to command the printer by instructions from the controller (70);

see fig. 4; col. 19, lines 45-68), wherein said control unit comprises:

a determination unit (11) which determines whether control relation between the

image sensing apparatus (102) and the external image processing apparatus (101) is a

first type in which the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that the

image storage apparatus (102) can be accessed directly from said external image

processing apparatus **(i.e. the VTR (102) is a camera with incorporated digital**

video. This device has the ability to recognize when the printer (101) has issued a

search for and transfer a designated picture to be transferred or printed. This

feature is used when the printer (101) has a operating unit (22) that can output

instructions for the VTR; fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-65),

or a second type in which the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way

that processing in said external image processing apparatus (101) can be controlled by

a controller of the image storage apparatus (102) **(i.e. using the operation unit (10),**

the VTR (102) can be used to send instructions and control data to the printer

(101). The control data can control the process of the printer (101); see fig. 23

and 24; col. 21, lines 22-44; col. 22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-24), by

communication with said external image processing apparatus (101) via said interface

(10) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions to control the VTR**

(102) by the system controller (11); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 28-44); and

a processing controller which changes a processing procedure for processing an

image in said image storage apparatus (102) by said external image processing

apparatus (101) based on the determination **(i.e. the system controller also**

determines whether direct printing is being performed or not. When in certain

modes of printing, the system controller (11) of the VTR (102) processes an image

in certain manners. The system controller may allow the printing unit (101) to

either access the VTR's images or accept a command from the VTR for printing

depending on the type of mode is used; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-68; col.

22, lines 1-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the external processing apparatus is configured

in such a way that said storage unit in the image storage apparatus can be accessed

directly from said external processing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche

'873 discloses the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that said

storage unit in the image storage apparatus can be accessed directly from said external

processing apparatus **(i.e. the photoprinter (30) is able to access data of the**

computer readable medium (53) on the PC (50) via a communication link (40). The

data stored on the computer readable medium (53) can be viewed and printed

from the photoprinter. The user may utilize the graphical user interface on the

printer to access the photos from the printer on the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines

14-50 and col. 5, line 46 – col. 6, line 27).

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the external processing

apparatus is configured in such a way that said storage unit in the image storage

apparatus can be accessed directly from said external processing apparatus in order to

have a means for accessing digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium

(as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 27: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the image storage apparatus, wherein in a case where the control

relation is said second type, the external image processing apparatus (101) is controlled

based on a predetermined file or command from said image storage apparatus (102)

(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions for various operations.

One of these operations is involves generating command data for direct printing

and this control data is transmitted to the printer (101); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines

35-44 and col. 22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-24).

Re claim 29: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the image storage apparatus (102), wherein in a case where the

control relation is said first type, the processing of the image from said image storage

apparatus (102) can be started based on an operation of a switch provided in the

external image processing apparatus (101) **(i.e. on the printer (101), instructions may**

be entered on the operating unit (22). These instructions may be transmitted to

the VTR (102) to perform operations, such as searching and transmitting desired

pictures to print. The switch in the printer (101) is considered to be the operating

unit (22) since the operating unit can cause an action in the VTR (102); see fig. 23-

25; see col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-65).

Re claim 30: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the image storage apparatus, wherein in a case where the control

relation is said second type, the external image processing apparatus (101) can start

the processing of the image from said image storage apparatus (102) in response to an

operation of a switch provided in the image storage apparatus (102) **(i.e. the operating**

unit (10) is used for the entry of instructions that can control the VTR (102) and

send command data to the printer (101). The operating unit (10) is considered as

the switch since the operation of the operating unit (10) can start image

processing in the printer (101). Through the command data information from the

VTR, the printer may print the image commanded to be printed through the

control data; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-44 and col. 22, lines 49-67 and col.

23, lines 1-38).

Re claim 32: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the image storage, wherein said external image processing apparatus

(101) is a printing apparatus, which prints the image from said image storage apparatus

(102) **(i.e. the printing apparatus (101) prints the image from the VTR (102), which**

is considered the image sensing apparatus since it functions as a camera with

incorporated video functions; see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 45-49).

Re claim 33: Ito '405 discloses an image processing apparatus communicating with an

image storage apparatus which stores an electric image signal **(i.e. the VTR (102) has**

a memory unit (12) that stores image signals to be used in the overall system for

processing. Since the VTR (102) has a storage unit, it can be considered the

image sensing device with a storage unit or an image storage apparatus; see col.

22, lines 49-65), and comprises an interface capable (69) of communicating with the

image processing apparatus **(i.e. the operating unit (69) is used to communicate**

instructions to the printer (1) as far as printing a image chosen by the user of the

camera. The printer (1) is considered as the external processing apparatus; see

fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67 and col. 19, lines 1-68), comprising:

a determination unit (11) which determines whether control relation between the

image storage apparatus (102) and the image processing apparatus (101) is a first type

in which the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that the image

storage apparatus (102) can be accessed directly from said image processing

apparatus (101) **(i.e. the VTR (102) is a camera with incorporated digital video.**

This device has the ability to recognize when the printer (101) has issued a

search for and transfer a designated picture to be transferred or printed. This

feature is used when the printer (101) has an operating unit (22) that can output

instructions for the VTR. With the VTR (102) having a memory unit (12), it is

considered as an image storage apparatus. In the system, a PC (32) is also used

with a storage unit and can also be considered as a image storage unit; figs. 3, 23

and 24; col. 1, lines 10-61; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-65), or a second

type in which the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that

processing in said image processing apparatus (101) can be controlled by the image

storage apparatus (102) **(i.e. using the operation unit (10), the VTR (102) can be**

used to send instructions and control data to the printer (101). The control data

can control the process of the printer (101); see fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 22-44;

col. 22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-24), by communication with said image

storage apparatus (102) via said interface (10) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for**

entry of instructions to control the VTR (102) by the system controller (11); see

fig. 23; col. 21, lines 28-44); and

    a processing controller (11) which changes a processing procedure for

processing an image in said image storage apparatus (102) by said image processing

apparatus (101) based on the determination **(i.e. the system controller also**

determines whether direct printing is being performed or not. When in certain

modes of printing, the system controller (11) of the VTR (102) processes an image

in certain manners. The system controller may allow the printing unit (101) to

either access the VTR's images or accept a command from the VTR for printing

depending on the type of mode is used; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-68; col. 22, lines 1-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image storage apparatus can be accessed directly from said external processing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche '873 discloses the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image storage apparatus can be accessed directly from said external processing apparatus **(i.e. the photoprinter (30) is able to access data of the computer readable medium (53) on the PC (50) via a communication link (40). The data stored on the computer readable medium (53) can be viewed and printed from the photoprinter. The user may utilize the graphical user interface on the printer to access the photos from the printer on the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 – col. 6, line 27).**

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image storage apparatus can be accessed directly from said external processing apparatus in order to have a means for accessing digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 34: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the image processing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control relation is said second type, said image processing apparatus can be controlled based on a predetermined file or command from said image storage apparatus **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions for various operations. One of these operations is involves generating command data for direct printing and this control data is transmitted to the printer (101); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 35-44 and col. 22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-24).**

Re claim 35: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above. Ito '405 discloses the image processing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control relation is said first type, the processing of the image from said image storage apparatus can be started in response to an operation of a switch provided in said image processing apparatus **(i.e. on the printer (101), instructions may be entered on the operating unit (22). These instructions may be transmitted to the VTR (102) to perform operations, such as searching and transmitting desired pictures to print. The switch in the printer (101) is considered to be the operating unit (22) since the operating unit can cause an action in the VTR (102); see fig. 23-25; see col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-65).**

Re claim 36: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above. Ito '405 discloses the image processing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control relation is said second type, said image processing apparatus can start the processing

of the image from said image storage apparatus by an operation of a switch provided in

said image storage apparatus **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for the entry of**

instructions that can control the VTR (102) and send command data to the printer

(101). The operating unit (10) is considered as the switch since the operation of

the operating unit (10) can start image processing in the printer (101). Through

the command data information from the VTR, the printer may print the image

commanded to be printed through the control data; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines

35-44 and col. 22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-38).

Re claim 38: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the image processing apparatus, wherein the image processing

apparatus prints the image from said image storage apparatus **(i.e. the printing**

apparatus (101) prints the image from the VTR (102), which is considered the

image sensing apparatus since it functions as a camera with incorporated video

functions. The VTR (102) is also considered an image storage apparatus since it

has a memory unit (12) that stores images; see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 45-49).

Re claim 39: Ito '405 discloses a control method for an image storage apparatus

comprising a storage unit (12) which stores an electric image signal **(i.e. the VTR (102)**

has a memory unit (12) that stores image signals to be used in the overall system

for processing. Since the VTR (102) has a storage unit, it can be considered the

image sensing device with a storage unit or an image storage apparatus; see col.

22, lines 49-65), an interface (69) capable of communicating with an external image

processing apparatus **(i.e. the operating unit (69) is used to communicate**

instructions to the printer (1) as far as printing a image chosen by the user of the

camera. The printer (1) is considered as the external processing apparatus; see

fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67 and col. 19, lines 1-68), and a control unit (70) which

transfers said image signal to said external image processing apparatus (1) to process

the image signal **(i.e. the system controller can be used to control the transfer of**

an image to the printer (1) and to command the printer by instructions from the

controller (70); see fig. 4; col. 19, lines 45-68), said method comprising:

determining whether control relation between the image storage apparatus (102)

and the external image processing apparatus (101) is a first type in which the external

processing apparatus is configured in such a way that the image storage apparatus

(102) can be accessed directly from said external image processing apparatus (101)

(i.e. the VTR (102) is a camera with incorporated digital video. This device has the

ability to recognize when the printer (101) has issued a search for and transfer a

designated picture to be transferred or printed. This feature is used when the

printer (101) has an operating unit (22) that can output instructions for the VTR.

With the VTR (102) having a memory unit (12), it is considered as an image

storage apparatus. In the system, a PC (32) is also used with a storage unit and

can also be considered as a image storage unit; figs. 3, 23 and 24; col. 1, lines 10-

61; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-65), or a second type in which the external

processing apparatus is configured in such a way that processing in said external image

processing apparatus (101) can be controlled by a controller of the image storage

apparatus (102) **(i.e. using the operation unit (10), the VTR (102) can be used to**

send instructions and control data to the printer (101). The control data can

control the process of the printer (101); see fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 22-44; col.

22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-24), by communication with said external image

processing apparatus (101) via said interface (10) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used**

for entry of instructions to control the VTR (102) by the system controller (11);

see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 28-44); and

changing a processing procedure for processing an image in said image storage

apparatus (102) by said external image processing apparatus (101) based on the

determination **(i.e. the system controller also determines whether direct printing is**

being performed or not. When in certain modes of printing, the system controller

(11) of the VTR (102) processes an image in certain manners. The system

controller may allow the printing unit (101) to either access the VTR's images or

accept a command from the VTR for printing depending on the type of mode is

used; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-68; col. 22, lines 1-67 and col. 23, lines 1-

45).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the external processing apparatus is configured

in such a way that a memory in the image storage apparatus can be accessed directly

from said external image processing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche

'873 discloses the external image processing apparatus is configured in such a way that

a memory in the image storage apparatus can be accessed directly from said external

processing apparatus **(i.e. the photoprinter (30) is able to access data of the**

computer readable medium (53) on the PC (50) via a communication link (40). The

data stored on the computer readable medium (53) can be viewed and printed

from the photoprinter. The user may utilize the graphical user interface on the

printer to access the photos from the printer on the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines

14-50 and col. 5, line 46 – col. 6, line 27).

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the external processing

apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image storage apparatus

can be accessed directly from said external image processing apparatus in order to

have a means for accessing digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium

(as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 40: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is

said second type, the external image processing apparatus is controlled based on a

predetermined file or command from said image storage apparatus **(i.e. the operating**

unit (10) is used for entry of instructions for various operations. One of these

operations is involves generating command data for direct printing and this

control data is transmitted to the printer (101); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 35-44 and

col. 22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-24).

Re claim 42: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is said first type, the processing of the image from said image storage apparatus (102) can be started in response to an operation of a switch provided in the external image processing apparatus (101) **(i.e. on the printer (101), instructions may be entered on the operating unit (22). These instructions may be transmitted to the VTR (102) to perform operations, such as searching and transmitting desired pictures to print. The switch in the printer (101) is considered to be the operating unit (22) since the operating unit can cause an action in the VTR (102); see fig. 23-25; see col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-65).**

Re claim 43: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is said second type, the external image processing apparatus (101) can start the processing of the image from said image storage apparatus (102) in response to an operation of a switch provided in the image storage apparatus (102) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for the entry of instructions that can control the VTR (102) and send command data to the printer (101). The operating unit (10) is considered as the switch since the operation of the operating unit (10) can start image processing in the printer (101). Through the command data information from the VTR, the printer may print the image commanded to be printed through the**

control data; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-44 and col. 22, lines 49-67 and col.

23, lines 1-38).

Re claim 45: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein said external image processing

apparatus (101) is a printing apparatus, which prints the image from said image storage

apparatus (102) **(i.e. the printing apparatus (101) prints the image from the VTR**

(102), which is considered the image sensing apparatus since it functions as a

camera with incorporated video functions. The VTR (102) is also considered an

image storage apparatus since it has a memory unit (12) that stores images; see

fig. 23; col. 21, lines 45-49).

Re claim 46: Ito '405 discloses a control method for an image processing apparatus

communicating with an image storage apparatus which stores an electric image signal

(i.e. the VTR (102) has a memory unit (12) that stores image signals to be used in

the overall system for processing. Since the VTR (102) has a storage unit, it can

be considered the image sensing device with a storage unit or an image storage

apparatus; see col. 22, lines 49-65) and comprises an interface (69) capable of

communicating with an external image processing apparatus **(i.e. the operating unit**

(69) is used to communicate instructions to the printer (1) as far as printing a

image chosen by the user of the camera. The printer (1) is considered as the

external processing apparatus; see fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67 and col. 19, lines 1-

68), said method comprising:

determining whether control relation between the image storage apparatus (102)

and the image processing apparatus (101) is a first type in which the external

processing apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory (12) in the image

storage apparatus (102) can be accessed directly from said image processing

apparatus (101) **(i.e. the VTR (102) is a camera with incorporated digital video.**

This device has the ability to recognize when the printer (101) has issued a

search for and transfer a designated picture to be transferred or printed. This

feature is used when the printer (101) has an operating unit (22) that can output

instructions for the VTR. With the VTR (102) having a memory unit (12), it is

considered as an image storage apparatus. In the system, a PC (32) is also used

with a storage unit and can also be considered as a image storage unit; figs. 3, 23

and 24; col. 1, lines 10-61; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-65), or a second

type in which the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that

processing in said image processing apparatus (101) can be controlled by the image

storage apparatus (102) **(i.e. using the operation unit (10), the VTR (102) can be**

used to send instructions and control data to the printer (101). The control data

can control the process of the printer (101); see fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 22-44;

col. 22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-24), by communication with said image

storage apparatus (102) via said interface (10) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for**

entry of instructions to control the VTR (102) by the system controller (11); see

fig. 23; col. 21, lines 28-44); and

changing a processing procedure for processing the image in said image storage

apparatus (102) by said image processing apparatus (101) based on the determination

(i.e. the system controller also determines whether direct printing is being

performed or not. When in certain modes of printing, the system controller (11)

of the VTR (102) processes an image in certain manners. The system controller

may allow the printing unit (101) to either access the VTR's images or accept a

command from the VTR for printing depending on the type of mode is used; see

figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-68; col. 22, lines 1-67 and col. 23, lines 1-45).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the external processing apparatus is configured

in such a way that a memory in the image storage apparatus can be accessed directly

from said image processing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche

'873 discloses the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that a

memory in the image storage apparatus can be accessed directly from said image

processing apparatus (i.e. the photoprinter (30) is able to access data of the

computer readable medium (53) on the PC (50) via a communication link (40). The

data stored on the computer readable medium (53) can be viewed and printed

from the photoprinter. The user may utilize the graphical user interface on the

printer to access the photos from the printer on the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines

14-50 and col. 5, line 46 – col. 6, line 27).

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the external processing apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image storage apparatus can be accessed directly from said image processing apparatus in order to have a means for accessing digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 47: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above. Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is said second type, said image processing apparatus (101) can be controlled based on a predetermined file or command from said image storage apparatus (102) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions for various operations. One of these operations is involves generating command data for direct printing and this control data is transmitted to the printer (101); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 35-44 and col. 22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-24).**

Re claim 48: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above. Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is said first type, the processing of the image from said image storage apparatus (102) can be started in response to an operation of a switch provided in said image processing apparatus (101) **(i.e. on the printer (101), instructions may be entered on the operating unit (22). These instructions may be transmitted to the VTR (102) to**

perform operations, such as searching and transmitting desired pictures to print.

The switch in the printer (101) is considered to be the operating unit (22) since the

operating unit can cause an action in the VTR (102); see fig. 23-25; see col. 21,

lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-65).

Re claim 49: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is

said second type, said image processing apparatus (101) can start the processing of

the image from said image storage apparatus (102) in response to an operation of a

switch provided in said image storage apparatus (102) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is**

used for the entry of instructions that can control the VTR (102) and send

command data to the printer (101). The operating unit (10) is considered as the

switch since the operation of the operating unit (10) can start image processing in

the printer (101). Through the command data information from the VTR, the

printer may print the image commanded to be printed through the control data;

see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-44 and col. 22, lines 66, 67 and col. 23, lines 1-38).

Re claim 50: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein the image from said image storage

apparatus (102) is printed **(i.e. the printing apparatus (101) prints the image from**

the VTR (102), which is considered the image sensing apparatus since it

functions as a camera with incorporated video functions. The VTR (102) is also

considered an image storage apparatus since it has a memory unit (12) that
stores images; see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 45-49).

Re claim 51: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.
Ito '405 discloses a computer readable storage medium storing a program for
implementing the control method described in claim 14 (i.e. the invention has a
storage medium which is stored a software program code that implements the
functions of the invention; see col. 29, lines 5-35).

Re claim 52: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.
Ito '405 discloses a computer readable storage medium storing a program for
implementing the control method described in claim 21 (i.e. the invention has a
storage medium which is stored a software program code that implements the
functions of the invention; see col. 29, lines 5-35).

Re claim 53: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.
Ito '405 discloses a computer readable storage medium storing a program for
implementing the control method described in claim 39 (i.e. the invention has a
storage medium which is stored a software program code that implements the
functions of the invention; see col. 29, lines 5-35).

Re claim 54: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses a computer readable storage medium storing a program for

implementing the control method described in claim 46 **(i.e. the invention has a**

storage medium which is stored a software program code that implements the

functions of the invention; see col. 29, lines 5-35).

Re claim 55: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 fails to specifically teach the image sensing apparatus

according to claim 1, wherein said first type is the control relation in which the external

processing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing

apparatus but is not capable of accessing to the controller of the image sensing

apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche

'873 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation in which the external

processing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing

apparatus but is not capable of accessing to the controller of the image sensing

apparatus **(i.e. in the system, the photoprinter is used to access the computer**

readable medium in the PC in the system and not the CPU of the PC; see figs. 1-3;

col. 3, lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 - col. 6, line 27).

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said first type is

the control relation in which the external processing apparatus is capable of accessing

to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of accessing to the controller of the image sensing apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a means for accessing digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 58: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the processing apparatus according to claim 8, wherein said first type is the control relation in which the external processing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of accessing to a controller of the image sensing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche '873 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation in which the external processing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of accessing to a controller of the image sensing apparatus **(i.e. in the system, the photoprinter is used to access the computer readable medium in the PC in the system and not the CPU of the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 - col. 6, line 27).**

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said first type is the control relation in which the external processing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of accessing to a

controller of the image sensing apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as

modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a means for accessing digital photographs

stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 60: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the control method according to claim 14, wherein

said first type is the control relation in which the external processing apparatus is

capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable

of accessing to the controller of the image sensing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche

'873 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation in which the external

processing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing

apparatus but is not capable of accessing to the controller of the image sensing

apparatus (i.e. in the system, the photoprinter is used to access the computer

readable medium in the PC in the system and not the CPU of the PC; see figs. 1-3;

col. 3, lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 - col. 6, line 27).

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of wherein said first

type is the control relation in which the external processing apparatus is capable of

accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of

accessing to the controller of the image sensing apparatus incorporated in the device of

Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a means for accessing digital

photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1,

lines 55-67).

Re claim 63: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the control method according to claim 21, wherein

said first type is the control relation in which the external processing apparatus is

capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable

of accessing to a controller of the image sensing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche

'873 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation in which the external

processing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing

apparatus but is not capable of accessing to a controller of the image sensing apparatus

(i.e. in the system, the photoprinter is used to access the computer readable

medium in the PC in the system and not the CPU of the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3,

lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 - col. 6, line 27).

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of wherein said first

type is the control relation in which the external processing apparatus is capable of

accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of

accessing to the controller of the image sensing apparatus incorporated in the device of

Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a means for accessing digital

photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1,

lines 55-67).

Re claim 65: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the image storage apparatus according to claim

26, wherein said first type is the control relation in which the external image processing

apparatus is capable of accessing to said storage unit of the image storage apparatus

but is not capable of accessing to the controller of the image storage apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche

'873 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation in which the external image

processing apparatus is capable of accessing to said storage unit of the image storage

apparatus but is not capable of accessing to the controller of the image storage

apparatus **(i.e. in the system, the photoprinter is used to access the computer**

readable medium in the PC in the system and not the CPU of the PC; see figs. 1-3;

col. 3, lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 - col. 6, line 27).

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said first type is

the control relation in which the external image processing apparatus is capable of

accessing to the memory of the image storage apparatus but is not capable of

accessing to the controller of the image storage apparatus incorporated in the device of

Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a means for accessing digital

photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1,

lines 55-67).

Re claim 68: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the image processing apparatus according to

claim 33, wherein said first type is the control relation in which the image processing

apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image storage apparatus but is

not capable of accessing to a controller of the image storage apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche

'873 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation in which the image

processing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image storage

apparatus but is not capable of accessing to a controller of the image storage apparatus

(i.e. in the system, the photoprinter is used to access the computer readable

medium in the PC in the system and not the CPU of the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3,

lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 - col. 6, line 27).

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said first type is

the control relation in which the image processing apparatus is capable of accessing to

the memory of the image storage apparatus but is not capable of accessing to the

controller of the image storage apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as

modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a means for accessing digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 70: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the control method according to claim 39, wherein said first type is the control relation in which the external image processing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image storage apparatus but is not capable of accessing to the controller of the image storage apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche '873 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation in which the external image processing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image storage apparatus but is not capable of accessing to the controller of the image storage apparatus **(i.e. in the system, the photoprinter is used to access the computer readable medium in the PC in the system and not the CPU of the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 - col. 6, line 27).**

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said first type is the control relation in which the external image processing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image storage apparatus but is not capable of accessing to the controller of the image storage apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a means for accessing digital

photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1,

lines 55-67).

Re claim 73: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the control method according to claim 46, wherein

said first type is the control relation in which the image processing apparatus is capable

of accessing to the memory of the

image storage apparatus but not capable of accessing to a controller of the image

storage apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche

'873 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation in which the image

processing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image storage

apparatus but not capable of accessing to a controller of the image storage apparatus

(i.e. in the system, the photoprinter is used to access the computer readable

medium in the PC in the system and not the CPU of the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3,

lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 - col. 6, line 27).

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said first type is

the control relation in which the image processing apparatus is capable of accessing to

the memory of the image storage apparatus but is not capable of accessing to the

controller of the image storage apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as

modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a means for accessing digital photographs

stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

5.   Claims 3, 16, 28, 41, 57, 62, 67, and 72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, as applied to claims 1,

14, 26 and 39, and further in view of Tanaka '169 (US Pub No 2003/0007169).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 teaches the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is said

first type, a display unit (8) of the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. similar to the**

digital camera in Ito '405, the VTR (102) uses the EVF as a display unit; see fig. 4

and 23; col. 18, lines 45-56 and col. 24, lines 13-19).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach a display unit of the image sensing apparatus is

switched to an energy-saving mode.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '169. Tanaka

'169 discloses a display unit of the image sensing apparatus is switched to an energy-

saving mode **(i.e. in paragraph [0070], the image pickup device, or the camera, is**

placed in a state in which the power consumption of the digital camera is reduced

to save power, considered as a energy-saving mode; see paragraph [0070]).

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '169, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have a display unit of the image sensing

apparatus is switched to an energy-saving mode incorporated in the device of Ito '405,

as modified by the device of Rasche '873, in order to have the power consumption of the digital camera reduced to save power (as stated in Tanaka '169 paragraph [0070]).

Re claim 16: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above. Ito '405 teaches the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is said first type, a display unit (8) of the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. similar to the digital camera in Ito '405, the VTR (102) uses the EVF as a display unit; see fig. 4 and 23; col. 18, lines 45-56 and col. 24, lines 13-19).**

However, Ito '405 fails to teach a display unit of the image sensing apparatus is switched to an energy-saving mode.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '169. Tanaka '169 discloses a display unit of the image sensing apparatus is switched to an energy-saving mode **(i.e. in paragraph [0070], the image pickup device, or the camera, is placed in a state in which the power consumption of the digital camera is reduced to save power, considered as a energy-saving mode; see paragraph [0070]).**

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '169, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a display unit of the image sensing apparatus is switched to an energy-saving mode incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by the device of Rasche '873, in order to have the power consumption of the digital camera reduced to save power (as stated in Tanaka '169 paragraph [0070]).

Re claim 28: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 teaches the image storage apparatus, wherein in a case where the control

relation is said first type, a display unit (8) of the image storage apparatus (102) **(i.e.**

similar to the digital camera in Ito '405, the VTR (102) uses the EVF as a display

unit; see fig. 4 and 23; col. 18, lines 45-56 and col. 24, lines 13-19).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach a display unit of the image storage apparatus is

switched to an energy-saving mode.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '169. Tanaka

'169 discloses a display unit of the image storage apparatus is switched to an energy-

saving mode **(i.e. in paragraph [0070], the image pickup device, or the camera, is**

placed in a state in which the power consumption of the digital camera is reduced

to save power, considered as a energy-saving mode; see paragraph [0070]).

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '169, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have a display unit of the image storage

apparatus is switched to an energy-saving mode incorporated in the device of Ito '405,

as modified by the device of Rasche '873, in order to have the power consumption of

the digital camera reduced to save power (as stated in Tanaka '169 paragraph [0070]).

Re claim 41: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 teaches the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is said

first type, a display unit (8) of the image storage apparatus (102) **(i.e. similar to the**

digital camera in Ito '405, the VTR (102) uses the EVF as a display unit; see fig. 4

and 23; col. 18, lines 45-56 and col. 24, lines 13-19).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach a display unit of the image storage apparatus is switched to an energy-saving mode.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '169. Tanaka '169 discloses a display unit of the image storage apparatus is switched to an energy-saving mode **(i.e. in paragraph [0070], the image pickup device, or the camera, is placed in a state in which the power consumption of the digital camera is reduced to save power, considered as a energy-saving mode; see paragraph [0070]).**

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '169, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a display unit of the image storage apparatus is switched to an energy-saving mode incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by the device of Rasche '873, in order to have the power consumption of the digital camera reduced to save power (as stated in Tanaka '169 paragraph [0070]).

Re claim 57: The teachings of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873 and further in view of Tanaka '169 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, and further in view of Tanaka '169 fails to specifically teach the image sensing apparatus according to claim 3, wherein, in the energy-saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is controlled so as not to display any image.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '169. Tanaka '169 discloses wherein, in the energy-saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is

controlled so as not to display any image **(i.e. in the system, the display on the back of the image pickup device, or camera, is turned off; see paragraph [0070])**.

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '169, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein, in the energy-saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is controlled so as not to display any image incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have the power consumption of the digital camera reduced to save power (as stated in Tanaka '169 paragraph [0070]).

Re claim 62: The teachings of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, and further in view of Tanaka '169 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to teach the control method according to claim 16, wherein, in the energy-saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is controlled so as not to display any image.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '169. Tanaka '169 discloses wherein, in the energy-saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is controlled so as not to display any image **(i.e. in the system, the display on the back of the image pickup device, or camera, is turned off; see paragraph [0070])**.

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '169, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein, in the energy-

saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is controlled so as not to display any image incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have the power consumption of the digital camera reduced to save power (as stated in Tanaka '169 paragraph [0070]).

Re claim 67: The teachings of Ito '405, modified by Rasche '873, and further in view of Tanaka '169 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to teach the image storage apparatus according to claim 28, wherein, in the energy-saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is controlled so as not to display any image.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '169. Tanaka '169 discloses wherein, in the energy-saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is controlled so as not to display any image **(i.e. in the system, the display on the back of the image pickup device, or camera, is turned off; see paragraph [0070])**.

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '169, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein, in the energy-saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is controlled so as not to display any image incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have the power consumption of the digital camera reduced to save power (as stated in Tanaka '169 paragraph [0070]).

Re claim 72: The teachings of Ito '405, modified by Rasche '873, and further in view of

Tanaka '169 are disclosed above. .

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to teach the control method

according to claim 41, wherein, in the energy-saving mode, the display unit is turned off

or controlled so as not to display any image.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '169. Tanaka

'169 discloses wherein, in the energy-saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is

controlled so as not to display any image **(i.e. in the system, the display on the back

of the image pickup device, or camera, is turned off; see paragraph [0070])**.

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '169, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein, in the energy-

saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is controlled so as not to display any image

incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have the

power consumption of the digital camera reduced to save power (as stated in Tanaka

'169 paragraph [0070]).

6.   Claims 6, 12, 19, 31, 37 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, as applied to claims 1, 8, 14,

26, 33 and 39 above, and further in view of Rissman '743 (US Pat No 6552743).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 teaches the image sensing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control

relation is said first type, the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit

(26) which displays (i.e. the display unit on the printer (101) displays messages

regarding the statuses of the printer and the VTR (102); see fig. 24; col. 21, lines 50-68

and col. 22, lines 1-18).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach comprises a display unit which displays the image

from said image sensing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rissman '743. Rissman

'743 discloses the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit which

displays the image from said image sensing apparatus (i.e. a user interface and a

display device integrated into the digital-camera ready printer allow a user to view an

electronic image; see fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-63).

Therefore, in view of Rissman '743, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the external processing

apparatus comprises a display unit which displays the image from the image sensing .

apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by the device of Rasche

'873, in order to view electronic images on the printer (as stated in Rissman '743 col. 2,

lines 52-63).

Re claim 12: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 teaches the processing apparatus, further comprising a display unit (26) which displays (i.e. the display unit on the printer (101) displays messages regarding the statuses of the printer and the VTR (102); see fig. 24; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-18).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach comprises a display unit which displays the image from said image sensing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rissman '743. Rissman '743 discloses the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit which displays the image from said image sensing apparatus (i.e. a user interface and a display device integrated into the digital-camera ready printer allow a user to view an electronic image; see fig. 3; col. 2, lines 42-63).

Therefore, in view of Rissman '743, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit which displays the image from the image sensing apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by the device of Rasche '873, in order to view electronic images on the printer (as stated in Rissman '743 col. 2, lines 52-63).

Re claim 19: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above. Ito '405 teaches the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is said first type, the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit (26) which displays (i.e. the display unit on the printer (101) displays messages regarding the

statuses of the printer and the VTR (102); see fig. 24; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-18).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach comprises a display unit which displays the image from said image sensing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rissman '743. Rissman '743 discloses the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit which displays the image from said image sensing apparatus (i.e. a user interface and a display device integrated into the digital-camera ready printer allow a user to view an electronic image; see fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-63).

Therefore, in view of Rissman '743, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit which displays the image from the image sensing apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by the device of Rasche '873, in order to view electronic images on the printer (as stated in Rissman '743 col. 2, lines 52-63).

Re claim 31: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above. Ito '405 teaches the image storage apparatus, wherein in a case where the control relation is said first type, the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit (26) which displays (i.e. the display unit on the printer (101) displays messages regarding the statuses of the printer and the VTR (102); see fig. 24; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-18).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach comprises a display unit which displays the image from said image storage apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rissman '743. Rissman '743 discloses the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit which displays the image from said image storage apparatus (i.e. a user interface and a display device integrated into the digital-camera ready printer allow a user to view an electronic image; see fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-63).

Therefore, in view of Rissman '743, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit which displays the image from the image storage apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by the device of Rasche '873, in order to view electronic images on the printer (as stated in Rissman '743 col. 2, lines 52-63).

Re claim 37: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above. Ito '405 teaches the image processing apparatus, further comprising a display unit (26) which displays (i.e. the display unit on the printer (101) displays messages regarding the statuses of the printer and the VTR (102); see fig. 24; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-18).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach comprising a display unit which displays the image from said image storage apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rissman '743. Rissman '743 discloses the image processing apparatus, further comprising a display unit which displays the image from said image storage apparatus (i.e. a user interface and a display device integrated into the digital-camera ready printer allow a user to view an electronic image; see fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-63).

Therefore, in view of Rissman '743, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have an image processing apparatus comprising a display unit which displays an image from an image storage apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by the device of Rasche '873, in order to view electronic images on the printer (as stated in Rissman '743 col. 2, lines 52-63).

Re claim 44: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above. Ito '405 teaches the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is said first type, the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit (26) which displays (i.e. the display unit on the printer (101) displays messages regarding the statuses of the printer and the VTR (102); see fig. 24; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-18).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach comprises a display unit which displays the image from said image storage apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rissman '743. Rissman '743 discloses the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit which

displays the image from said image storage apparatus (i.e. a user interface and a

display device integrated into the digital-camera ready printer allow a user to view an

electronic image; see fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-63).

Therefore, in view of Rissman '743, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the external processing

apparatus comprises a display unit which displays the image from the image storage

apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by the device of Rasche

'873, in order to view electronic images on the printer (as stated in Rissman '743 col. 2,

lines 52-63).

7.   Claims 56, 59, 61, 64, 66, 69, 71 and 74 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, as applied to claims 1, 8,

14, 21, 26, 33, 39 and 46 above, and further in view of Kitagawa '021 (US Pat No

6357021).

Re claim 56: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to **specifically** teach the image

sensing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said first type is the control relation

conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kitagawa '021. Kitagawa

'021 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage

Class of a USB interface **(i.e. in the system, the host computer can be connected to a digital camera. The USB connection is compliant to the USB mass storage class specification. Both Ito '405 and Rasche '873 has an external processing apparatus connected to a camera device, but these references do not specifically state being compliant to the mass storage class specification. Kitagawa '021 cures this one feature that is not specifically disclosed since a computer, considered as the external image processing device, is able to communicate to the digital camera compliant with the USB MSC definition; see col. 2, lines 48-59).**

Therefore, in view of Kitagawa '021, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface, incorporated in the device of Ito '405, which is modified by the device of Rasche '873, in order to have a device connected to a peripheral device that is compliant with the USB mass storage class definition (as stated in Kitagawa '021).

Re claim 59: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to teach the processing apparatus according to claim 8, wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kitagawa '021. Kitagawa '021 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage

Class of a USB interface **(i.e. in the system, the host computer can be connected to**

a digital camera. The USB connection is compliant to the USB mass storage

class specification. Both Ito '405 and Rasche '873 has an external processing

apparatus connected to a camera device, but these references do not specifically

state being compliant to the mass storage class specification. Kitagawa '021

cures this one feature that is not specifically disclosed since a computer,

considered as the external image processing device, is able to communicate to

the digital camera compliant with the USB MSC definition; see col. 2, lines 48-59).

Therefore, in view of Kitagawa '021, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said first

type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface

incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a

device connected to a peripheral device that is compliant with the USB mass storage

class definition (as stated in Kitagawa '021).

Re claim 61: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to teach the control method

according to claim 14, wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass

Storage Class of a USB interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kitagawa '021. Kitagawa

'021 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage

Class of a USB interface **(i.e. in the system, the host computer can be connected to a digital camera. The USB connection is compliant to the USB mass storage class specification. Both Ito '405 and Rasche '873 has an external processing apparatus connected to a camera device, but these references do not specifically state being compliant to the mass storage class specification. Kitagawa '021 cures this one feature that is not specifically disclosed since a computer, considered as the external image processing device, is able to communicate to the digital camera compliant with the USB MSC definition; see col. 2, lines 48-59).**

Therefore, in view of Kitagawa '021, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a device connected to a peripheral device that is compliant with the USB mass storage class definition (as stated in Kitagawa '021).

Re claim 64: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to teach the control method according to claim 21, wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kitagawa '021. Kitagawa '021 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage

Class of a USB interface **(i.e. in the system, the host computer can be connected to a digital camera. The USB connection is compliant to the USB mass storage class specification. Both Ito '405 and Rasche '873 has an external processing apparatus connected to a camera device, but these references do not specifically state being compliant to the mass storage class specification. Kitagawa '021 cures this one feature that is not specifically disclosed since a computer, considered as the external image processing device, is able to communicate to the digital camera compliant with the USB MSC definition; see col. 2, lines 48-59).**

Therefore, in view of Kitagawa '021, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a device connected to a peripheral device that is compliant with the USB mass storage class definition (as stated in Kitagawa '021).

Re claim 66: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to teach the image storage apparatus according to claim 26, wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kitagawa '021. Kitagawa '021 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage

Class of a USB interface **(i.e. in the system, the host computer can be connected to**

a digital camera. The USB connection is compliant to the USB mass storage

class specification. Both Ito '405 and Rasche '873 has an external processing

apparatus connected to a camera device, but these references do not specifically

state being compliant to the mass storage class specification. Kitagawa '021

cures this one feature that is not specifically disclosed since a computer,

considered as the external image processing device, is able to communicate to

the digital camera compliant with the USB MSC definition; see col. 2, lines 48-59).

Therefore, in view of Kitagawa '021, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said first

type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface

incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a

device connected to a peripheral device that is compliant with the USB mass storage

class definition (as stated in Kitagawa '021).

Re claim 69: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to teach the image processing

apparatus according to claim 33, wherein said first type is the control relation

conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kitagawa '021. Kitagawa

'021 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage

Class of a USB interface **(i.e. in the system, the host computer can be connected to a digital camera. The USB connection is compliant to the USB mass storage class specification. Both Ito '405 and Rasche '873 has an external processing apparatus connected to a camera device, but these references do not specifically state being compliant to the mass storage class specification. Kitagawa '021 cures this one feature that is not specifically disclosed since a computer, considered as the external image processing device, is able to communicate to the digital camera compliant with the USB MSC definition; see col. 2, lines 48-59).**

Therefore, in view of Kitagawa '021, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a device connected to a peripheral device that is compliant with the USB mass storage class definition (as stated in Kitagawa '021).

Re claim 71: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to teach the control method according to claim 39, wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kitagawa '021. Kitagawa '021 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage

Class of a USB interface (**i.e. in the system, the host computer can be connected to a digital camera. The USB connection is compliant to the USB mass storage class specification. Both Ito '405 and Rasche '873 has an external processing apparatus connected to a camera device, but these references do not specifically state being compliant to the mass storage class specification. Kitagawa '021 cures this one feature that is not specifically disclosed since a computer, considered as the external image processing device, is able to communicate to the digital camera compliant with the USB MSC definition; see col. 2, lines 48-59).**

Therefore, in view of Kitagawa '021, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a device connected to a peripheral device that is compliant with the USB mass storage class definition (as stated in Kitagawa '021).

Re claim 74: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to teach the control method according to claim 46, wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kitagawa '021. Kitagawa '021 discloses wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage

Class of a USB interface **(i.e. in the system, the host computer can be connected to a digital camera. The USB connection is compliant to the USB mass storage class specification. Both Ito '405 and Rasche '873 has an external processing apparatus connected to a camera device, but these references do not specifically state being compliant to the mass storage class specification. Kitagawa '021 cures this one feature that is not specifically disclosed since a computer, considered as the external image processing device, is able to communicate to the digital camera compliant with the USB MSC definition; see col. 2, lines 48-59).**

Therefore, in view of Kitagawa '021, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a device connected to a peripheral device that is compliant with the USB mass storage class definition (as stated in Kitagawa '021).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chad Dickerson whose telephone number is (571)-270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)-272-7406. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CD/ CD
Chad Dickerson
February 26, 2008
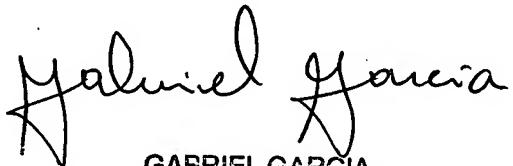
GABRIEL GARCIA
PRIMARY EXAMINER